THE RECORDER.

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Religious Department.

A BRIEF HISTORIC VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL, IN DIFFERENT NATIONS, SINCE ITS FIRST PROMULGATION.

(Continued from our last.)

CENTURY II.

But to resume our account of the progress of Christianity—During *the second century*, the boundaries of the Christian Church were considerably enlarged. It is, indeed, by no means easy to determine, with any degree of certainty, the different countries into which the Gospel was first introduced in this age. Justin the Martyr, who wrote about the year 106 after the ascension of our Lord, speaks of its extensive propagation in these remarkable words: "There is not a nation, either of Greek or Barbarian, or of any other name, even of those who wander in tribes and live in tents, amongst whom prayers and thanksgivings are not offered to the Father and Creator of the universe by the name of the crucified Jesus." (Dial. cum Tryph.) These expressions of the eloquent Father may be admitted to be somewhat general and declamatory; yet it is obvious, that his description must, in a considerable degree, have corresponded with the truth. Undoubted testimonies remain of the existence of Christianity in this century, in Germany, Spain, Gaul, and Britain. It is possible, as we have already seen, that the light of the Gospel might have dawned on the Transalpine Gaul, before the conclusion of the Apostolic Age: but the establishment of Christian Churches in that part of Europe cannot be satisfactorily ascertained before the second century.[*] At that period, Pothinus, in concert with Irenæus and others from Asia, labored so successfully in Gaul, that Churches were founded at Lyons and Vienne. From Gaul Christianity appears to have passed into that part of Germany which was subject to the Romans, and from thence into our country. By Tertullian also it is related, that the Moors and Gætulians of Africa, several nations inhabiting the borders of Spain, various provinces of France, and parts of Britain *inaccessible to the Romans*, and also the Sarmations, Daci, Germans, and Scythians, received the Gospel in this age. (Ad Jud. c. 7.) Towards the end of the century, Pantænus, a philosopher of Alexandria, is said by Eusebius (Hist. Eccl. lib. v. cap. 10.) to have preached in India, and to have found Christians in that country. But although there is reason to believe that India had already partially received the light of Christianity, it is more probably supposed, that the labors of Pantænus were directed to certain Jews of Arabia Felix, who had been previously instructed by St. Bartholomew the Apostle.[†]

The same causes, which produced the extraordinary and rapid success of Christianity in the first century, contributed to its progress in the second. The gift of tongues was, indeed, beginning to be withdrawn from the preachers of the Gospel; but other miraculous powers were undoubtedly continued during this century; though as the number of Christian Churches increased, they were gradually diminished. In addition to these divine and supernatural causes of the propagation of Christianity, one of a more ordinary nature may be mentioned, as having contributed materially to this important effect. This was *the Translation of the New Testament* into different languages, more especially into the Latin, which was now more universally known than any other. Of the Latin Versions, that which has been distinguished by the name of the Italic[‡] was the most celebrated, and was followed by the Syriac, the Egyptian, and the Ethiopic; the dates of which cannot, however, be accurately ascertained.

CENTURY III.

In the third century, the progress of Christianity in the world was very considerable; though with respect to the particular countries into which it was introduced the same degree of uncertainty prevails as was noticed in the second. The celebrated Origen, having been invited from Alexandria by an Arabian Prince, succeeded in converting a tribe of wandering Arabs to the Christian Faith. (Euseb. Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. cap. 19. p. 231.) The fierce and warlike nation of the Goths, who, inhabiting the countries of Mœsia and Thrace, made perpetual incursions into the neighboring provinces, and some, likewise, of the adjoining tribes of Sarmatia received the knowledge of the Gospel by means of several bishops, who were either sent thither from Asia, or had become their captives. These venerable teachers, by the miraculous powers which they exercised, and by the sanctity of their lives, became the instruments of converting great numbers, and, in process of time, of softening and civilizing this rude and barbarous people.

In France, during the reign of the Emperour Decius, (A. D. 250) and in the midst of his persecution, the Christian Churches, which had hitherto been confined to the neighborhood of Lyons and Vienne, were considerably increased. By the labors of many pious and zealous men, amongst whom Saturninus, the first bishop of Toulouse, was particularly distinguished, churches were founded at Paris, Tours, Arles, Narbonne, and in several other places. From these sources, the knowledge of the Gospel spread, in a short time, through the whole country. In the course of this century, Christianity flourished in Germany, particularly in those parts of it which border upon France. Maternus, Clemens, and others, founded, in particular, the churches of Cologne, Treves, and Metz. No positive account has been transmitted respecting the progress of Christianity in the British Isles during the third century. The historians of Scotland contend, indeed, that the Gospel then first visited that country; and there is reason to believe that their account may be true. (See Usher and Stillingfleet, Antiq. et Orig. Eccl. Brit.)

In this century, the clemency and mildness of several of the Roman Emperors, and the encouragement which some of them gave to Christianity, tended materially to augment its influence; and, though the number of miracles was considerably diminished, some extraordinary powers were still continued to the Church. The piety and charity of the Christian Disciples continued also to excite the notice and admiration of the heathen; and the zealous labors of Origin and others, in the translation and dispersion of the New Testament, and in the composition of different works in the defence and illustration of Christianity, contributed to increase the number of Christians, and to extend the boundaries of the Church.

CENTURY IV.

Hitherto Christianity had been established and propagated in the world, not only independently of all human contrivance and support, but in opposition to every species of worldly authority. During the long course of three hundred years, the church had been exposed to the malice and power of its numerous and formidable enemies. It had sustained the fiery trial of ten persecutions, and the various efforts which had been made to extinguish or depress it. But instead of sinking under the weight of these calamities, the numbers of the disciples were every where multiplied, and the limits of Christianity were progressively enlarged. Early, however, in *the fourth century*, a different scene began to be presented. About the year 312, Constantine the Great, having defeated the tyrant Maxentius, granted to the Christians full liberty to live according to their own institutions; and soon afterwards himself embraced the Christian religion. Various reasons might concur in producing this important event. The Christians were, at this period, the most powerful, though not the most numerous party. Arnobius, (in Gentes, lib. i.) who wrote immediately before Constantine's accession to the imperial throne, speaks of the whole world as filled with the doctrine of Christ, of an innumerable body of Christians in distant provinces, and of their progressive increase in all countries. The evident tendency of Christianity to promote the stabillty of government, by enforcing the obedience of the people, and the general practice of virtue, doubtless, also, contributed to increase this favorable impression on the mind of Constantine. And, what is more to his honor, it is probable that, in process of time, he acquired more extensive views of the excellence and importance of the Christian Religion, and gradually arrived at an entire conviction of its divine origin. About the year 324, when in consequence of the defeat and death of Licinius he remained sole lord of the Roman Empire, Constantine openly avowed his opposition to Paganism. From that period, he earnestly exhorted all his subjects to embrace the Gospel; and at length, toward the close of his reign, zealously employed the resources of his genius, the authority of his laws, and the influence of his liberality to complete the destruction of the Pagan superstitions, and to establish Christianity in every part of the empire. The sons of Constantine imitated the zeal of their father, as did all his successors in this century, with the exception of the apostate Julian, whose insidious attempts to restore the rites of Paganism occasioned a short interruption to the triumphant progress of Christianity. These were, however, speedily counterbalanced by the renewed efforts of Jovian, and the succeeding emperors, to the time of Theodosius the Great. (A. D. 379.) The activity and determination of this illustrious prince were exerted in the most effectual manner, in the extirpation of Pagan Idolatry and superstition, and in the establishment and advancement of Christianity; so that, toward the close of this century, the religion of the Gentiles seemed to be fast tending towards neglect and extinction.[*] The severe edicts, and the violent means which were otherwise employed to effect this important purpose, must unquestionably be condemned. But it must be remembered, that Christianity cannot be justly chargeable with the errors of its friends, and that the wise and tolerant maxims which are now so generally acknowledged were not then sufficiently known, or were erroneously deemed inapplicable to the gross superstition of the Gentiles. But if such were the zeal of Constantine and his successors in the cause of Christianity, we cannot be surprised at its successful extension amongst many barbarous and uncivilized nations.

During this century, the province of Armenia, which had probably been, in some measure, visited with the light of Christianity at its first rise, became completely illuminated. This change was chiefly produced by the labors of Gregory, commonly called the *Enlightener*.

In Persia also, which is supposed to have contained many Christians even in the first and second centuries, the Gospel was, during the present more extensively propagated.

Towards the middle of this century (A.D. 333.) Frumentius, an inhabitant of Egypt, carried the knowledge of Christianity to a people of Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, whose capital was Auxumis. He baptized their king, together with several persons of the highest rank in his court; and, returning into Egypt, was consecrated by St. Athanasius, the first bishop of that country where he afterwards preached with great success. The church thus founded in Abyssinia continues to this day, and still considers herself as a daughter of Alexandria.

Christianity was introduced into the province of Iberia, between the Euxine and the Caspian Seas, now called Georgia, by means of a female captive, during the reign of Constantine, whose pious and, as it is asserted,[†] miraculous endowments so deeply impressed the king and queen, that they abandoned idolatry, and sent to Constantinople for proper persons to instruct them and their subjects in the knowledge of the Christian Religion.

Soon after the death of Constantine, his son Constantius sent an embassy to a people called Homeritæ, supposed to have been the ancient Sabæans, and the posterity of Abraham by Keturah, dwelling in Arabia Felix. One of the principal ambassadors was Theophilus, an Indian, who, in his youth had been sent as an hostage to Constantine from the inhabitants of the Island Diu; and, settling at Rome, led a monastic life, and obtained great reputation for sanctity. By this missionary, the Gospel was preached to the Homeritæ; the king and many of the people were converted, and Christianity was established in their country. After this, Theophilus went to Diu, and in his way passed through many regions of India where the Gospel was already received, and where he rectified some irregularities in practice. Both Theophilus, however, and these Indian Christians, were Arians. (Jortin, vol. ii.)

During the reign of the Emperor Valens, a large body of the Goths, who had remained attached to their ancient superstitions, notwithstanding the previous conversion of some of their countrymen, were permitted, by that prince, to pass the Danube, and to inhabit Dacia, Mesia, and Thrace, on condition of living subject to the Roman Laws, and of embracing Christianity. This condition was accordingly accepted by their king Fritigern. The celebrated Ulphilas, bishop of those Goths who dwelt in Mœsia, contributed greatly to their improvement, by *translating the four Gospels* into the Gothic Language.

Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Christian Bishops in the European Provinces of the empire, great numbers of Pagans still remained. In Gaul, however, the labours of the venerable Martin of Tours were so successful in the destruction of idolatry and superstition and the propagation of Christianity, that he justly acquired the honorable title of *the Apostle of the Gauls.*

The authority and the examples of Constantine and his imperial successors probably tended greatly to the progress of the Christian Religion during this century. But it is, at the same time, undeniable, that the *indefatigable zeal of the bishops* and other pious men, the *sanctity of their lives*, the *intrinsic excellence of Christianity*, the *various translations* of the Sacred Writings, and the supernatural powers which, though greatly diminished, probably still existed, in some measure, in the Church, must be allowed to have most materially contributed to this extraordinary success.[*]

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[*] Mosheim supposes, that some preachers in the first ages might have labored in Gaul, but with little success. And with this opinion Tillemont nearly agrees. See Mosheim. Comment. de rebus Christianis ante Constantinum, sect. 3. The late reception of Christianity in Gaul is argued from Sulp. Sev. lib. ii. cap. 32. "Actum [illegible] inter Gallias martyria visa; serius trans [illegible] religione Dei suscepta." These were the martyrs of Lyons.

[†] See Mosheim, cent. ii part 1. Other ecclesiastical writers, however, interpret this account of Eusebius as literally referring to India, particularly Jortin and Milner.

[‡] The origin of this denomination is uncertain. See, however, some observations upon it in the Christian Observer for May 1807, p. 282.

[*] The language of St. Jerome strongly conveys this idea. "Solitudinem patitur et in urbe gentilitas. Dii quondam nationum, cum bubonibus et noctuis, in solis culminibus remanserunt." Jer. ad Lect. Ep. 57.

[†] By Rufinus, and after him by Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. See Jortin, Eccl. Remarks, vol. ii.

[*] The author has expressed himself doubtfully on the subject of the continuance of miraculous powers in the fourth century. For, although he can by no means assent to the opinions of those who maintain, that, at this period, miracles had entirely ceased—he has no hesitation in saying, that after the second century, but especially after the æra of Constantine, the accounts of miracles, which are transmitted to us by ecclesiastical historians and others must be received with caution: and the evidence, which they adduce to their support, be examined with care. Some of these accounts may be safely admitted to be true, while many others must be entirely rejected. In general, it may be observed, that the circumstances attending these relations, and the nature of the objects in support of which miracles are stated to have been wrought, are sufficient to direct a discerning and impartial reader in his judgment respecting them. This is the medium which is pursued by Mosheim, and by the learned author of the "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History;" neither of whom will be suspected of any tendency to enthusiasm.

(To be continued.)

Communicated for the RECORDER.

REMARKS

ON THE EXISTING STATE OF THE LAWS *IN MASSACHUSETTS,* RESPECTING

VIOLATIONS OF THE SABBATH.

FOR many years previous to 1814, the Laws of this State against profanations of the Sabbath, had fallen into general neglect. So great was the difficulty of their execution, and the negligence of Officers, that thousands of violations occurred every year, with scarcely a single instance of punishment. In the early part of 1814, the attention of the public was roused to this alarming state of things. Petitions from various quarters were presented to the General Court, praying for a revision of these Laws. The subject was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. White and Bemis from the Senate; and Messrs. Brown, Seccomb, and Bridge, from the House of Representatives. After mature deliberation, this Committee made the following Report, which was accepted unanimously, it is believed, in both Houses.

THE Committee appointed by both Houses, to consider what further provision is necessary to enforce a due observance of the Lord's Day, and to whom were committed several petitions from the people on this subject, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully offer the following

REPORT—

We find a law passed March 8th, 1792, and another passed March 11, 1797, the provisions of which extend not only to all the evils mentioned in the petitions, but to all such as are in any other way known to us to exist, in regard to the outward observance of the Sabbath. The provisions of these two laws we think are sufficient to accomplish the end proposed, if they were faithfully and discreetly executed. The preamble to the first law is solemn, clear and impressive. It states the design and use of the Lord's Day in a manner well calculated to excite in the minds of the people, and of the officers named in the laws, a just sense of their responsibility and duty, and to stimulate them to corresponding efforts. The specifications and increased penalties, which follow, appear not to us to require any further additions from the legislature, until it shall appear from a fair experiment in executing the laws, that the evils are not removed.

But while we thus report, that no further legal provisions are required from this honorable body, we are still impressed with a deep sense of the extent and importance of the evil complained of, both by the clergy and the people, and are earnestly desirous to give all the aid in our power to the execution of the laws, by our renewed sanction, and the full expression of our sentiments and feelings.

We believe, that an enlightened, uniform and pious observance of the Lord's Day, in attending public and private instruction and worship ourselves, and in refraining from all actions and practices which may disturb the worship and instruction of others, is a duty solemnly binding upon the conscience of every individual. We believe that without the appointment and continuance of the Lord's Day, public instruction and worship would soon languish, and perhaps entirely cease; that private worship and the best virtues of social life would share the same fate: that the scriptures, containing the records, the principles, the duties, and the hopes of our religion, would soon pass from the recollection of multitudes of our citizens who now regard them, and never become known to the great body of the rising generation: that the powerful and happy influence which they now exert upon public sentiment and morals would be seen no longer; that the safety of the state, the moral and religious improvement of the people, the personal security and happiness of all, are intimately, if not inseparably connected with the uniform and conscientious observance of the Lord's Day, and its various institutions and services; and that we are all bound to make every just and proper effort to secure the execution of the laws which have been already made upon this important and interesting subject. However wisely and skilfully laws may be framed, they must greatly depend upon the public sentiment and virtue, and especially in all measures of a moral and religious character, for their final and complete success. We trust the public sentiment and virtue in this commonwealth are sufficiently elevated and powerful to secure the execution of just laws for the observance of the Sabbath, when once the public mind shall be properly and simultaneously directed to this object, and to the reasons which enforce it.

We therefore recommend the following measure to be adopted by the Legislature: That this Report be printed, and a copy sent to each Minister of every denomination in the Commonwealth.

That each Minister be requested to read in his pulpit, on the Sabbath, the existing Laws, for the due observance of the Lord's Day, and to address the people on the subject; pointing out as fully and explicitly as the occasion and the circumstances of his people may require, according to his own judgment, the importance and value of the Sabbath, and the reasons which bind us to observe it, and to obey the Laws of the Commonwealth:

That the people be especially and distinctly called upon to elect such moral and religious men to fill the office named for the particular execution of the laws in regard to the Sabbath as shall give the public a rational confidence, that all proper means will be adopted to meet the just expectations of the Legislature, and of all the lovers of righteousness, peace and order.

That the people be distinctly reminded of the necessity of supporting such public officers in the faithful discharge of their duty, by uniting and preserving the common sentiment in their favor, and not permitting it, by neglect or irritation, to turn against them to injure their reputation, business or happiness:

And that the officers themselves, who are or may be thus appointed, should be discreet, judicious and benevolent, while they are yet honest and firm in the execution of their trust, according to the oath of office prescribed in the statute. All which is respectfully submitted by order of the Committee.

D. A. WHITE, *Chairman.*

This Report was hailed by the friends of religion and social order, as a solemn Legislative sanction of their efforts to redeem the Sabbath from profan[illegible] to raise the tone of public [illegible] *safety of the State,"* say [illegible] *"the moral and religious* [illegible] *the people, the personal s*[illegible] *piness of all, are intimat*[illegible] *rably connected with the* [illegible] *scientious observance of* [illegible] *and its various institutio*[illegible] *and we are all bound to* [illegible] *and proper effort to secu*[illegible] *of the laws which have be*[illegible] *on this important and inter*[illegible] By accepting the Report [illegible] mittee, the Legislature ha[illegible] language their own. Th[illegible] given a public pledge, to [illegible] obstruction, and afford ev[illegible] their power, to the executi[illegible] —a pledge which unhapp[illegible] soon called upon to redee[illegible]

The provisions of the [illegible] ways been viewed as suffi[illegible] respect but one—*the mo*[illegible] *offenders to justice.* Diff[illegible] curred, on this subject, of [illegible] nitude, as seemed to rend[illegible] the Laws desirable, if not [illegible]

1. The Officers charged [illegible] cution of the Laws, whe[illegible] Constables, Grand Jurors, or [illegible] are clothed with no authorit[illegible] offender, in cases of necessity [illegible] him for trial. No one but [illegible] man has a right even to deman[illegible] a right, indeed, of but little [illegible] since the offender, should he re[illegible] it, will rarely be detected and [illegible] punishment. The only mode [illegible] pointed out in the statute, is a [illegible] tion, when the Sabbath is past. [illegible] sult is obvious. Long before suc[illegible] cess can be commenced, the offend[illegible] in most cases, escaped beyond the [illegible] of justice. In many instances, [illegible] left the State; in others, he has re[illegible] perhaps, to make known his name[illegible] place of abode. Pursuit on the mor[illegible] is unavailing; he has advanced too [illegible] on his journey to be overtaken. Su[illegible] difficulties, by their constant recurrence, dishearten the officer, and prevent even those limited exertions, which might be attended with success. Foiled so frequently in his endeavors, uncertain of success in every instance that occurs, he relinquishes the whole attempt as fruitless. The Laws are quietly given up to violation. Unhappily, this is not the language of conjecture. Experience has long since decided the question. The plan has been fairly tried: and found totally inadequate to the object. The Laws have never been executed upon this plan; and all who are acquainted with the subject, know they never can be.

hen the offender does not reside i the County where the offence is mitted, the difficulties are still great . The process is then so tedious and and circuitous, that few will be at the trouble of resorting to it. In this case, an information must be first lodged with a Grand Juror, to be laid, by him, before the whole body of Grand Jurors; and if they think proper, the offender is presented to the Court of Common Pleas, for a breach of the peace. Experience proves that the process is too uncertain and protracted to have any efficacy. It is very rarely adopted.

But inefficacious as the Law was rendered by this mode of enforcing it, an expedient had been suggested, which removed many of the difficulties. The Tythingman, or indeed any private citizen, might enter a complaint against the offender, on the spot: and the warrant of a Magistrate, founded on this complaint, would detain the offender for trial. Thus by the united exertions of the Tythingman and the Magistrate, the Law might be vigorously enforced. But a doubt arose whether a Magistrate was authorized to issue a warrant on the Sabbath. It was evident at once, that if there was no such authority, all attempts to enforce the laws would be unavailing. The Tythingman left to himself, had hitherto done little or nothing. No better success could be expected in future. All the endeavors to execute the Laws, were suspended. therefore on this single question, can a Magistrate issue a warrant to arrest offenders on the Sabbath? If not, the statute is merely a dead letter: the work of reformation cannot be commenced.

On this subject a number of the most distinguished Jurists, in different parts of the Commonwealth were consulted. Their deliberate opinion was, in many instances, obtained in writing. They decided, with hesitation, that a breach of the Sabbath is clearly a *criminal offence*, according to the statutes, referred to in the Report of the Committee to the honorable Legislature; against which a warrant may be issued on the Sabbath, no less than on other days. Every legal process is either a *civil* action of one man against another, for a violation of *private* rights; or a prosecution in the name and on behalf of the State, for *crimes*, which are *public* injuries. No one could imagine a violation of the Sabbath to be an encroachment on *private* rights. It is a *public* injury, a statutable offence. In this case, the Law makes every member of the community a public prosecutor. The individual, whether Tythingman or not, who prefers a complaint, acts not in his *own* wrong, but in the wrong of the State. Though part of the fine accrues to the prosecutor, he receives it, not as a reparation for a *personal* injury, since there is none; but as a compensation for services rendered to the State—the offence and process, therefore, being clearly of a *criminal* nature, a warrant may be issued on the Sabbath to apprehend offenders.

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ers which had protected the Sabbath
rom invasion are virtually broken down.

The sacred institutions of Almighty God are publicly trampled upon by the unhallowed feet of men, "and none hindereth." The Magistrate, who alone could interfere with effect, has been driven from the field with injury and disgrace. The Tythingman, who found it difficult to execute the Laws, even with the prompt and efficient aid of the Magistrate, now relinquishes the attempt as hopeless, when his only authority is to ask the offender's name. Immersed in his own concerns, he cannot, he will not, follow up prosecutions against offenders, who live at the distance of perhaps fifty or a hundred miles. Experience, which must decide in all practical concerns, has decided, that travelling on the Sabbath cannot be prevented, except by arresting the offender in the act of transgression, and holding him to his trial. Accordingly the efforts of Tythingmen are chiefly discontinued since the decision, and open unblushing profanations of holy time, gain on the community with a rapid and appalling progress. The tide of evils is extended far and wide, it advances every hour, and threatens speedily to overspread the whole Commonwealth. Two months have hardly elapsed since this late decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, but they have swept away the efforts of as many years. On all our large roads, every Sabbath witnesses numerous and rapidly increasing violations of the laws, with hardly an endeavor to repress them. Droves of cattle and loads of produce for market, carts and waggons returning with goods to the country, and pleasure carriages, throng the roads. The business of life goes on; no man regards the Sabbath unless he chooses; and what will be the end? Where will a single year leave this Commonwealth?

It may be said the decision, to which we have referred, is not an ultimate decision. The case in question has gone up to a full Court, and will be argued again in September next.

But shall the Sabbath be given up to profanation in the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for nine months? Who will dare to abide the consequences? Shall we have laws, involving the vital interests of the State, our religious institutions, and moral habits, which cannot be executed? Can the Christian public consent, that the General Court should meet twice in this interval, and do nothing to establish the dominion of these Laws, and redeem the Sabbath from profanation? We trust not. If our sacred institutions are worth preserving, something effectual must be done without delay. What then is our situation, and what are our duties? At this moment—we wish the fact may ring from Berkshire to Maine—the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is, to all intents and purposes, without a Law to prevent travelling on the Sabbath. However excellent the provisions of any act may be, if the mode of enforcing obedience becomes at any time impracticable, that act has ceased to have the efficacy of a Law. Such is the case with our statute respecting the observance of the Sabbath. If Magistrates cannot issue warrants to arrest offenders in the act of transgression, the Laws cannot be executed. On this point the language of experience is decisive. They were not executed until the time that warrants began to issue. Since warrants have been withheld, they have been trampled upon with impunity. We are now therefore substantially in the same situation, as if the Acts against violations of the Sabbath had expired by their own limitation, in October last. And the subject is now presented to the public in precisely this shape; Shall the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have any laws to defend the sanctity of the Sabbath from violation?

This momentous question comes home to the interests and feelings of every man in the community. It will probably be brought up at the next meeting of the General Court. That honorable body will soon be called upon to *decide*, whether in this Commonwealth, the sacred institutions of God and our forefathers, shall be given up to wanton profanation.

The influence of religious institutions on the prosperity and peace of a community, is great beyond all calculation. The obligation of an oath, the tone of public sentiment, the prevention of crimes, the virtues of social life, "the safety of the state, the personal security and happiness of all," are dependent on these institutions; and these institutions themselves, owe all their efficacy to the Christian Sabbath. A wise Legislator can never doubt for a moment, whether the Sabbath should be guarded from violation by the strongest barriers. We confide implicitly in the wisdom and integrity of the General Court. They will not hesitate to erect those barriers against the profane and profligate, who now trample, with impunity, on all that is valuable & sacred.

Those illustrious men, to whose wisdom we are indebted for the structure of our government and the charter of our privileges, from whose hands we have received a rich legacy of habits and institutions, the sources of public prosperity and private happiness, laid the foundation of their civil institutions in the solemn public recognition of the living God. His authority was paramount to every other. His laws were made the standard of their own. It was not, in their view, a question of mere expediency, whether the Sabbath should be observed. It was a command of God, and for that reason our ancestors felt themselves bound *effectually* to provide for the punishment of the Sabbath-breaker. How then would *they* feel and act at the present crisis? Would they not call to mind the tremendous judgments of God on his people of old, for their violation of his Sabbaths? Would they dare to deliver over this people to similar judgments, which must inevitably follow, as the natural consequence of sacred institutions wantonly profaned, and the authority of God derided?

What then is to be done? Experience has proved, that violations of the Sabbath cannot be repressed, without authority to apprehend the offender on the spot. If then we are not prepared to surrender the blessings of our sacred institutions, a Law must be made, granting this authority to Tythingmen, Constables and Grand Jurors*—Magistrates should be empowered to issue warrants, in this, as in other criminal cases—The offender should be tried where the offence is committed. If, after these facilities are granted, the Sabbath shall continue to be violated, the fault cannot be charged on the provisions of the Laws.

Important duties are imposed on the citizens of the Commonwealth at this momentous crisis. There are occasions when the people are called upon to speak respectfully and earnestly to their rulers. Such an occasion has now arrived—If the people of this State are unwilling to give up the Sabbath to profanation, let them speak their feelings to the General Court—No time is to be lost. The subject will undoubtedly be brought up at the coming session—A united and vigorous struggle must be made—It is the cause of God, and demands the strenuous exertion of all good men. Moral societies, county conventions, and individuals of every class, should pour in petitions at the commencement of the next session. We trust they will not be rejected.

Are not Ministers of the Gospel called upon to sound the alarm from every pulpit in the land? The General Court has requested them, "to address the people on the due observance of the Sabbath." Let them speak, then, to their people and say,—"we have no Laws, in this State, which can enforce the observance of the Sabbath."

Let every parent ask himself, whether he is willing that his children should grow up in the view of religious institutions neglected and profaned. Let every friend of religion and of the commonwealth, awake to a view of its interests and its dangers. Every man's exertions are demanded. None can plead an exemption. All can give their names.

While we glory in our civil and religious privileges, while our Literary Institutions flourish, Bible Societies increase, and Missionary exertions are prosperous, let us look nearer at home. The Sabbath is openly profaned among us, "and no man hindereth." While this enormous evil prevails and increases, let us not boast of our prosperity, or of our endeavours to enlighten and reform our new settlements, or distant countries.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1816.

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* In the state of Connecticut, "every Sheriff, Constable, Grand Juror and Tythingman, is empowered and directed, *without warrant*, to apprehend the offender." And "every assistant and justice of the peace, within the limits of their authority, are empowered and directed, when they have plain view, or personal knowledge thereof, either with or *without a written warrant*, to cause all persons unnecessarily travelling on the Sabbath to be apprehended."—Stat. p 590.

In New-Hampshire, "It is lawful for each and every Selectman and Tythingman, within their precincts, to take and command such assistance as may be needful, and forcibly to stop and detain any person or persons they shall suspect of travelling unnecessarily"—" and such Selectman or Tythingman, shall have power and authority to detain, in his custody, such person or persons until a regular trial."—Statutes, 1799

And shall Massachusetts be behind her sister States, in defending the Sabbath from violation?

FORM OF A PETITION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, the Petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of the Town [or County] of ——, humbly sheweth:

That it has lately been reported, and is universally believed, that it has been determined, by a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, that a Magistrate cannot legally issue a warrant on the Sabbath for the detention of persons unlawfully travelling upon that holy day:

That the practical effect of this supposed decision has been, that the laws for the due observance of the Lord's Day have, in a great measure, ceased to be executed; that the good effects of two years of extended and unremitted efforts to support these laws have been destroyed; that the faithful Magistrate has been harassed by the suit of the convicted Sabbath breaker; that, in short, the good and wholesome laws of the Commonwealth on this subject, have been deprived of their sanction; and their solemn injunctions openly violated and derided by the profane.

Your Petitioners believe, that the Sabbath is a divine institution, and that its blessings are widely extended through all the civil and social relations of man.

When your Petitioners, therefore, perceive that the Sabbath in this Commonwealth has lost the protection of law, their minds are filled with the most gloomy apprehensions They believe with a preceding honorable Legislature of this Commonwealth, that a violation of the Sabbath tends to the destruction of "public and private worship," and the "best virtues of social life," that it will obliterate from the mind "the principles and the hopes of our religion;" that it endangers the "safety of the state, the moral and religious improvement of the people; the personal security and happiness of all."

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that such measures may be immediately adopted by your honorable body as shall avert from the Commonwealth these tremendous evils. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray. *(Date.)*

Journal of Congress.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Mr. *Taylor*, of the Committee of Elections, reported,

That *John Adams*, a member returned from New-York, *is not* entitled to a seat in this House; and that *Erastus Root is* intitled to a seat.

Military Academies.

Mr. *Johnson*, of the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the establishment of three additional Military Academies—one in the District of Columbia, one at Mount Dearborn, S. C. and one near Newport in Kentucky; with the same organization as the Academy at West-Point: the number of cadets in all the Academies never to exceed Eight Hundred. Read twice.

The Treaty.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. *Todd*, his Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I lay before Congress copies of a Proclamation, notifying the Convention concluded with G. Britain, on the third day of July last, and that the same has been duly ratified: and I recommend to Congress such legislative proceedings as the Convention may call for on the part of the United States. JAMES MADISON.

December 23, 1815.

The Message and Treaty were referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

[Numerous petitions were presented to both Houses, and referred.]

Mr. Pleasants, from the naval committee, reported a resolution requesting the President of the United States, to present suitable medals to Capt. James Biddle, and the other officers of the sloop of war Hornet, in testimony of the sense of Congress of their merits displayed in the capture of the British sloop of War Penguin; and also, a bill rewarding the officers and crew of the sloop Hornet, for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin; which bill and resolution were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Yancey, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for compensating the owners of private property, lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war.

After a long discussion, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Thomas, after stating that a distinction not intended by the government, now existed in the laws between soldiers of the usual military age, and those enlisted above and below it, under a law passed at a late period in the war, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting donations of an hundred and sixty acres of land to all persons under the age of 18, and over that of 45 years, entitled as regular soldiers in the army of the U. States to serve for five years or during the late war, who have or may receive an honorable discharge.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the duties and drawbacks on goods imported into the United States and exported therefrom during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814; which were ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to authorise payment for property lost, captured and destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war, was read the third time and passed—113 to 15.

Friday, Dec. 29.

Many petitions were presented and referred.

The Speaker presented a memorial respecting the public lands in the Mississippi Territory, and praying that it may be admitted into the Union as an independent State.

The engrossed bill for the establishment of an Invalid Corps, was read a third time, but the question on its passage was deferred.

Commerce with Great Britain.

Mr. *Forsyth*, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, according to the Convention concluded the 3d day of July, 1815.

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Military Academies.

An animated debate took place in Committee of the whole on the question relating to the establishment of 3 additional Military Academies. The result of the debate was that there should be but one additional Academy. The place where this Academy should be located was not decided. The District of Columbia was proposed, but rejected by a large majority. Pittsburgh was proposed by Mr. Clay, but while the motion was under consideration the committee rose.

Miscellany.

BAPTISM IN ABYSSI

Mr. Salt, in his late Voyage
nia, London, 1814, p. 387, de
length the *full* ceremony of Ba
practized in that Christian, but
ish, establishment. His chapter

"*Baptism of a Musselmaun*

"This ceremony took place
break; an early hour being
requisite on account of the
celebration of the communion,
only be administered fasting

"On reaching the church we
head priest, Abou Baven, wi
twenty priests of an inferior orde
in a small area about thirty
the spot, some of whom were
chaunting psalms, while the res
sy in preparing the water, and
other necessary arrangements
casion. At sun-rise, every thi
ready, an attendant was sent
the high priest, to point out to
concerned the part which he
in the ceremony. The officia
was habited in white flowing
a tiara, or silver-mounted cap
and he carried a censer with
cense in his right hand: a second
rank was dressed in similar
porting a large golden cross, whi
held in his hand a small phial
a quantity of *meiron*, (or consec
which is furnished to the church
sinia by the patriarch of Al
The attendant priests stood rou
form of a semicircle, the boy bein
in the center, and our party
front. After a few minutes inte
ployed in singing psalms, som
priests took the boy and *washed*
over, VERY CAREFULLY in a lar
of water. While this was
smaller font called *me-te-mak*
always kept outside of the churc
ing to an unbaptized person not b
mitted to enter the church) was
the middle of the area filled wit
which the priest consecrated by
waving the incense repeatedly ove
dropping into it a portion of the
the shape of a cross. The boy
brought back, dripping from hea
and again placed naked and
the center: and was required t
"the devil and all his works,"
was performed by his repeating
formula four separate times, tur
time towards a different point of
pass. The godfather was then
ed, and on my being presented,
the child *George*, in honor of h
Majesty, when I was requested t
Belief and the Lord's Praye
make much the same promis
required by our own church. T
priest afterwards laid hold of th
dipping his own hand into the wa
crossed him over the forehead, p
ing at the same moment.—"G
BAPTIZE THEE: in the nam
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."
whole company then knelt down,
ed in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

"Here, as I was given to und
the ordinary ceremony of bapti
cludes; but as the boy had been
selmaun, he was, in addition, cros
the consecrated oil over every joi
body. After this, he was wrapp
clean white linen cloth, and plac
moment in my arms, the priests
me that "I must henceforth cons
verily as my son." The high p
not take any active part in this c
but the whole was conducted wi
decorum, and a due degree of so
The boy afterwards, according
custom of most of the Eastern
was admitted to partake of the h
munion."

Burmah Barbarities.

It passes for an unquestiona
that the ferocity of the Burmah
ter and the despotic nature of the
ment of that country, are extrem
pressure of taxes, and tyranny of
vereign are the cause of constan
tions. The Emperor is absolu
Governors, each in his province,
lute: the laws are sanguinary
treme unknown in other countries
common punishments are *deca*
crucifixion, and *pouring melted*
small quantities down the thro
these, sometimes, for no greater
than drinking spirit, or chewing
Dr. Carey affirms, that lately, a B
Commander ordered *five hundred*
be buried alive, and his command
stantly obeyed. These poor fello
committed no offence; but were
sent to this General by an officer
he had taken a dislike: and for thi
they were all consigned to death
inhuman manner.

Russian Winter.

M. Desgenettes, a celebrated
Physician who accompanied the
army to Russia thus describes the
of intense cold upon the French So
"I have heard of men, who were
ing with every appearance of
energy, and with the most decid
soldier-like pace, suddenly compla
a thick veil was covering their eyes
organs at first, for an instant, ha
soon became immoveable: all the
cular apparatus of the neck, and

particularly the sterno-cleido mastoidean muscles became rigid, and gradually rivetted the head on the right or left shoulder; this rigidity next extended to the trunk; the lower extremities tottered, and the unhappy victim fell upon the snow, exhibiting, to complete the frightful picture, all the symptoms of catalepsy or epilepsy."

Mr. Alexander Callender, late of Falkirk in Scotland, has left by his will 888 dollars to the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, and 8436 dollars to other public institutions, besides nearly five thousand dollars to the parish of Falkirk, and numerous legacies to his friends.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1816.

NOTICE.

☞ Gentlemen holding Subscription-Papers for the RECORDER, and who wish to receive the first numbers, are requested to return them immediately to the Publisher.

News by This Day's Mail.

The discussion on the subject of Military Academies in the House of R. has eventuated in the determination to establish one Academy to be located at Knoxville, (Ten.) Number of Cadets 600.

Treaties have been ratified between the U. S. and the following Indian tribes, viz. the Sioux, Piankeshaws, Wiandots, Yonctons, Sacs on the Missouri, the Foxes, the Great and Little Osages, the Kausas and Mahas.

The U. S. frigate Java, ar. at Newport on Sunday, 16 hours from Sandy Hook.

In the preceding columns will be found "*Remarks on the existing state of the Laws in Massachusetts, respecting Violations of the Sabbath.*" These Remarks have been published in the form of a pamphlet, and are now circulating in every part of the State. We can add nothing to enforce the sentiments which they contain. Convinced, as we are, that Massachusetts is now virtually without a law to enforce the observance of the Sabbath; and, believing, with the Legislature, that this state of things will soon sweep away "public and private worship; the best virtues of social life; the principles and hopes of our religion;" and that it endangers "the safety of the state, the moral and religious improvement of the people, the personal security and happiness of all;" we can only repeat, that the expression of public feeling on this subject ought to be instantaneous and universal; that petitions should immediately issue from every town and parish in the Commonwealth; and the People & the Legislature should know no rest till the Sabbath is effectually protected from violation.

In our last number we gave summary accounts of *nine* of the principal Religious Benevolent Societies in Europe. We now continue the catalogue.

10. The *Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge*, was instituted in 1701. Its principal efforts have been directed to the support of Schools and Missionaries in the islands and highlands of Scotland. In the year 1795, the permanent funds of the Society, consisting of Land Estates, Government Funds and Money lent on security, amounted to [illegible]0,590 dollars; the annual income of which was 17,982 dollars. Of this income, Moor's Indian School (which was established at Hanover in New Hampshire for the purpose of educating Missionaries for the Indians,) receives 400 dollars annually; and the sum of 222 dollars more is regularly devoted to the support of a Missionary among the Stockbridge Indians in New-York. The remainder of the income supported, in the year 1800, 294 Schools and 13 Missionaries in Scotland. Besides the revenue from its permanent fund, the Society receives annually from his Majesty a royal bounty of 8848 dollars, which is devoted to the support of 22 Catechists and 26 missionary ministers in various parts of the Highlands. In 1796, the Society had published [illegible]0,000 copies of the New Testament in Gaelic. In 1787, the Society established a Board of Commissioners in Boston and vicinity, to act as their agents in the expenditure of their funds in America.

[illegible] The *New-England Company*, in Great Britain, is a very old establishment formed for the instruction of Indians in New England and parts adjacent. Since the independence of the United States it has confined its operations to the Indians in New Brunswick.

12. The *Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of the Negroes in the British West-India Islands*, was established about the year 1775. It owes its existence to the late Bishop Porteus. In the year 1691, Robert Boyle, the great Philosopher and Philanthropist, left 24000 dollars for the advancement of the Christian Religion among infidels. The proceeds of this sum were enjoyed by William and Mary College in Virginia, and devoted to the education of Indian children till the American war broke out; when the Lord Chancellor excluded the College from all share in the charity, and authorized the Bishop to appropriate the revenue then upwards of 4000 dollars per annum, to other objects. The Bishop accordingly devoted it to the Conversion and Religious Instruction of the Negroes in the British West-Indies, and established this Society to receive the property for that purpose. The Bishop, at his death, left the Society between 4 and 5000 dollars.

13. The *Armenian Methodists*, (followers of Rev. J. Wesley) have for a long time employed Missionaries in the West-Indies, and in the United States. They have, recently however, greatly increased their exertions, and are organizing Missionary Societies in every district in Great Britain. In 1814, they sent 8 Missionaries to Ceylon, Java, and the Cape of Good Hope, and 5 more to the West-Indies; and directed 3 to be sent to Newfoundland in addition to the 2 already there; 2 to Demarara; 1 to Montreal; and 2 to New South Wales. The total number of persons in the Methodist Societies throughout the world, is estimated by the Society at 436,290.

14. The *Edinburgh Missionary Society*, was formed in 1796. It has established a Missionary in Jamaica. It attempted a mission among the Susoos and Foulahs in West Africa. It has also sent Missionaries to the South Seas; but its most successful efforts have been in Russian Tartary. The Society have six Missionaries at Karass, at the foot of Caucasus, at an equal distance from the Caspian and Euxine Seas. The missionaries have translated the New Testament and several Tracts into the Tartar language, and are circulating them among the Mahometans and Tartar tribes in their vicinity. The Emperor Alexander is cordially interested in this Mission. A fortnight after the memorable battle of Leipsic he issued an Ukase for the encouragement and protection of the Missionaries.

15. *The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews*, was instituted in 1808, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. The Society has erected a large Episcopalian Chapel, where lectures are regularly delivered to the Jews. About 140 Jewish children receive Christian instruction in the schools of the society; and 51 adults have embraced Christianity. Nearly the whole of the New Testament has been translated into the Hebrew, and various appropriate Tracts in English, Hebrew, and German, have been printed and circulated in England, on the continent of Europe, in the Mediterranean and in the East Indies. Auxiliary Societies are formed, and forming in various parts of the United Kingdom.

16. The *Royal Danish Mission College* was instituted in 1705 by Frederick IV. of Denmark. The College has supported a Mission in Greenland; but its principal efforts have been in India. Their first Missionary, Ziegenbalgius, established himself at Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, which has always continued to be the principal seat of the Danish Missions. The late Dr. John, who was senior of this Mission, established 26 free schools in which 1452 children had been admitted.

17. The *Missionary Seminary at Berlin* was established in 1800. It has supplied the Church Missionary Society in G. Britain, at different times, with fifteen Lutheran Clergymen. The (London*) Missionary Society has also obtained many pious men from this Institution.

18. The *Evangelical Society at Stockholm* in Sweden, printed in the year 1814, 137,000 copies of Tracts. The whole number published by the Society, from the commencement of its operations to the close of the year 1814, was 932,750 copies.

19. The *Prayer Book and Homily Society*, consisting of members of the church of England was established in London, in 1812. At their third annual meeting, in May, 1815, their Committee reported, that 9,331 Prayer Books, 973 Psalters, and 53,500 copies of the Homilies of the Church of England, printed as Tracts, had been issued from the Society's Depository during the last year.

20. The *Naval and Military Bible Society* was instituted in G. Britain in 1780. By the Report of the Society in 1814, it appears that 9,000 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed during the preceding year, and about 100,000 since its formation.

TREASURY REPORT.

The following Abstract embraces about one third of the Treasury Report. The facts and sentiments which it contains are well worthy of preservation.

The Secretary divides his subject into 3 heads. 1. A cursory review of the financial operations of the government, in reference to the recent state of war. 2. A view of the finances for 1815, with estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for 1816. 3. Propositions for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit.

Under the first head, the Secretary refers to the impoverished state of the Treasury for several years previous to the war, in consequence of the restrictions upon Commerce. He regrets that the government had placed its sole reliance for revenue upon the *external* Commerce of the nation; and thinks that a well organized system of *internal revenue* would have equalized the burdens of the war, and invigorated its early movements. He then proceeds to his "Review of the financial operations of the government."

During the session of Congress in November 1811, all the pecuniary provisions which were made for the support of the war establishment, were derived exclusively from taxes on foreign Commerce, and from a reliance on public credit. They were—1. A continuation of the Mediterranean fund. 2. Doubling the duties on imported goods, and quadrupling the duties on foreign tonnage. 3. Authorising a loan of eleven million dollars. 4. Authorising the issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of five million dollars.

At the opening of the session of Congress in November 1812, the then Secretary of the Treasury presented his estimate of expences for the ensuing year at 31,925,000 dollars. The actual revenue to meet this sum was estimated at 12 million dollars; leaving a deficit of 19,925,000 dolls. The only provisions made by Congress during this session to meet this deficit were—1. Authorising a new loan of sixteen million dollars. 2. Authorising an issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of five million dollars.

The necessities of the Treasury becoming more urgent, Congress in their special session of May 1813, laid the foundation of a system of internal revenue. The continuance of the internal taxes was at first limited to one year, but by subsequent laws they were almost all pledged for the payment of the expences of government; for the punctual payment of the interest of the public debt, and for creating a sinking fund gradually to discharge the principal.

At the opening of the session of Congress in December 1813, the Secretary of the Treasury presented his estimate of the expenditure for the year ensuing at 45,350,000 dollars; and the revenue to meet this sum he estimated at 14,570,000 dollars, leaving a deficit of 30,950,000 dollars. To meet this deficit Congress authorised—1. An issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of five million dollars. 2. A loan of twenty-five million dollars.

The embarrassments of the Treasury now became extreme. "The plan of finance" says the Secretary, "which was predicated upon the theory of defraying the extraordinary expences of the war by successive loans, had become inoperative. The product of the revenue had ceased to furnish an amount equal to the expenditure of the former peace establishment, with the addition of interest upon the debt contracted on account of war."

Under these circumstances, the Congress was convened by the special call of the President, in September, 1814. During this session, the Direct Tax was raised to six million of dollars. The duties on carriages, on sales at auction, and on licenses to retailers were raised, and duties on harness and on distilled spirits were added. The rates of postage were raised 50 per cent. and duties were laid on various articles of domestic manufacture, on household furniture, and on watches. Congress were deliberating upon new taxes; and devising measures to enable the Treasury to anticipate the collection of duties; to recover punctuality in its payments; and to restore an uniform national currency, when the Treaty of Ghent was announced.

The following is a view of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury, from the 1st of Jan. 1812, to the 30th of Sept. 1815.

Total Receipts,		$137,414,309
viz. From Revenue,	48,018,447	
From Loans,	56,2[illegible]6,581	
From Trea. Notes	33,165,290	
Total Expenditure,		$133,703,380
viz. Civil and Miscellaneous	8,499,565	
Military,	67,581,648	
Naval,	24,761,864	
Public Debt,	32,853,803	

The Secretary then gives the following general view of the *National Debt*, as it stood on the 30th of September, 1815.

Unsatisfied funded debt contracted before the war		$39,135,484
Funded Public Debt contracted since the commencement of the war	63,144,972	
Floating Debt contracted since the war	17,355,101	
TOTAL DEBT contracted since the commencement of the war		80,500,073

National Debt on the 30th Sept. 1815, $119,635,558

Upon this view of the National Debt, the Secretary observes,

"It is proper to remark, that the aggregate of the national debt thus stated to the 30th of September 1815, is subject to continual changes and additions. The floating debt in treasury notes is convertible at the pleasure of the creditors into funded debt; and independent of a direct application of the current revenue to discharge the treasury notes as well as the temporary loans, there must be a great, though gradual reduction of the floating debt, by the payments made in treasury notes for duties, taxes and public lands. There are, indeed, some claims known to exist for loans, supplies, and services, during the late war, which have not been liquidated, or are not embarced by existing appropriations; and, doubtless, there are other legal and equitable claims which have not yet been brought into view in any form, at the accounting departments, but which may eventually receive the sanction of Congress. It is not, however, within the scope of any estimate hitherto made, to state the probable addition to the funded debt, under all circumstances, at more than 5,000,000 of dollars, which would consequently place the aggregate of the funded debt created in consequence of the war at a sum not much exceeding 70,000,000 of dollars. But it may be important to recollect, that the war debt has not been entirely incurred for objects limited to the continuance of the war; and that the military and naval establishments in particular, have derived durable advantages from expenditures of the treasury."

From the Literary Panorama.

Chinese Learning introduced to the Public, in France.

On New Year's Day, 1815, M. Abel Remusat, delivered the introductory discourse to *a Series of Lectures on the Language and Literature of China*, which his Majesty Louis XVIII. had ordered to be instituted in the Royal College of France. The notice given of a Public Course intended to illustrate and to teach a Language so famous throughout Europe for its singularities, and for the numerous difficulties which surround it, collected a very numerous auditory. The Professor stated at length, and with great clearness, the political, religious, and literary advantages connected with the Chinese language. He combatted with great vigor and effect the vulgar prejudice that describes this language as the most difficult of all that are known.

[To this observation we ought to add, that Mr. Morrison, the Missionary, sent from England to China, was able, after little more than a year's residence in China, to compose catechisms and other small tracts, for the use of Chinese youth, who were likely to prove converts. This language, therefore, must possess *some* facilities for its acquisition, which are not common in Europe, where no foreigner would think of composing any work for the use of natives, after no longer time spent in study of the means of intercourse.]

Fire in Charlestown.

This morning between 2 and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop occupied by Mr. Gates, the Watchmaker, at the North West corner of the square, in Charlestown. The whole building was consumed; embracing Mr. Gates' shop, the shop of Messrs. Kidder and Carter, Looking Glass-Frame Manufacturers, and the Hat Store of Messrs. J. & J. H. Brown. A brick wall which was providentially erected a few months since, by Messrs. Skinner & Hurd, stopped the progress of the flames, and saved their store and probably several of the adjoining houses from the conflagration. The building which is burnt was owned, we understand, by Mr. Richard Sullivan of Boston.

We understand that Gen. A. T. Mason of Virginia, is chosen a Senator from that State in the room of Wm. B. Giles resigned.

The schooner Andrew Jackson, Howland, from Naples for New-York, via Newport with a valuable cargo of silk goods, &c. was cast away near Watch Hill in Long-Island Sound on Friday 29th ult.

To the Editor of the Recorder.

SIR—I propose to send you a weekly account of the weather, &c. with a transcript of a thermometrical register, which I keep. It may be interesting to some of your readers, and will afford a tolerably complete description of our seasons. Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

Charlestown, Jan. 8. 1816.

THERMOMETER				WIND			WEATHER
D	[illegible]	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	S R	2 P.M.	S S	
1	2	30	28	W	W	W	Clear and pleasant.
2	[illegible]	32	20	W	W	W	do.
3	14	29	22	W	NW	NW	do.
4	1	25	28	NW	NW	NW	do.
5	24	27	24	NE	NE	NE	Cloudy, Snow 3 P.M.
6	2[illegible]	28	22	NE	NE	NW	Snow A. M.
7	8	23	15	NW	NW	NW	Cloudy, hazy, clear.

The four first days of January were remarkably fine. The sleighing (the first this winter) very good at Boston and the immediate vicinity. The storm of Friday not very severe. Snow on the ground Jan. 1, about 3 inches, very hard and solid. Snow on Friday night, about 6 or 8 inches.

COMMUNICATION.

Quarterly Concert for Prayer.

In 1793, a *Quarterly Concert for Prayer*, for a general revival of Religion, was established in this country and in Great Britain, in which a large number of the Clergy and Churches in both countries united. The meetings, by agreement, were to be holden in the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every quarter of the year, beginning with January—i. e. the first Tuesdays in January, April, July and October. This Concert is still continued in the Churches that commenced it; but to what extent, is not known. In Boston and vicinity a number of Ministers and Churches, of different denominations, associated, and held their meetings alternately in each other's Houses of Worship. The Ministers who first united, with their Congregations, in this Concert, were the Rev. Drs. Stillman, Thacher, Eckley and Baldwin of Boston—Dr. Morse of Charlestown, and Dr. Harris of Dorchester. The Ministers now associated, are Rev. Dr. Morse and Mr. Collier of Charlestown—Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev. Messrs. Sharp, Huntington, and Winchell, and the Church in Park-street, in Boston, and Rev. Mr. Codman, Dorchester.

For the information of those who would wish to join in this Concert of Prayer, we are requested to state, that the meetings will be held in each quarter; as follows.

1st Tuesday, April, 1816,	*Rev. Dr. Baldwin's.*
1st Tuesday, July,	*Rev. Mr. Collier's.*
1st Tuesday, October,	*Rev. Mr Huntington's.*
1st Tuesday, Jan. 1817,	*Park-street Church.*
1st Tuesday, April,	*Rev. Mr. Sharp's.*
1st Tuesday, July,	*Rev. Dr. Morse's*
1st Tuesday, October,	*Rev. Mr. Codman's.*
1st Tuesday, Jan. 1818,	*Rev. Mr. Winchell's*

The services usually commence at 3 o'clock P. M.; in Summer at half past 3 or 4 o'clock. Each Minister on these occasions, preaches in his turn, in his own pulpit. The others perform the other services. The meetings have generally been well attended.

N. B. It is requested that the Ministers in the different parts of the country, who, with their flocks, continue this Concert, would transmit their names to the publisher of this paper, that the extent of this Concert may be made known, for the encouragement of those who are engaged in it. It is also recommended to the consideration of all the Ministers and Churches who are praying for the prosperity of Zion, whether their union in this Concert, would not tend to accomplish their desires.

ORDAINED.

At Hartford, (Con.) Rev. Salmon Giddings as an evangelist. He is to be employed by the Missionary Society of Connecticut as a Missionary in the Missouri Territory.

MARRIED.

In Marblehead, Mr. Charles Florence, Jr. to Miss Betsey Arbuckle—Mr. William Humphreys, to Mrs. Nancy Gallison.

In Charlestown, Mr. Jedidiah Lakeman of Boston to Miss Rhoda Remington—also—Mr. John Thorning to Miss Nancy White.

DIED.

In Pittsburg, (Pen.) Col. Stephen Bayard aged 67. He was an officer in the American army during the whole of the Revolutionary War.

In Brattleboro' Mrs. Thankful Stebbins, consort of Mr. Zebediah S. aged 85 years.

In Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Dea. J. Philbrook, aged 68: She has left 7 children, 33 grand-children, and 44 great grand-children, and during her married state not one of her household deceased.—During the last year seven persons died in Bath, aged upwards of *three score years and ten.*

In Plymouth, on Thursday, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Moses Webster, aged 27.

In Danvers, Hon. SAMUEL HOLTEN, aged 77. This gentleman was a patriot of our Revolution, and a President in the Congress during the American war.

In Marblehead, Mr. Samuel Swett, aged 90.

In Beverly, Miss Augusta Lamson, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel L. aged 16.

In Boston, on Thursday evening last, after a short illness, the Rev. JOHN LATHROP, D. D. aged 76, the venerable Pastor of the Second Church in this town.

The last weekly return of deaths in N. York city, mentions 20 by the *Small Pox.*

The deaths in Hartford in 1815, were 132—fifty less than in 1814.

In New-Haven the deaths in 1815 were 213; in 1814 they were 100.

There were in Portland, during 1815, 118 deaths, nearly one half of which were children.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that there will be a *Concert of Sacred Music* at the Rev. Dr. Morse's Meeting House in Charlestown, *To-morrow Evening.* An Address will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. ISAAC HURD, of Lynn. Tickets may be had at S. T. Armstrong's Bookstore, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston, or at Dr. S. Kidder's, Charlestown. Price 25 cts.

Private Singing School.

THE Subscriber presents his acknowledgements to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston for their encouragement; and respectfully informs them, that the Second Quarter of his Private Singing School will commence on Tuesday Evening 16th inst. at Mr. Turner's Dancing Academy, Bumstead Place. In addition to the present members, the Academy will be opened for the reception of those Ladies and Gentlemen who have acquired some knowledge of the Art of Music, and wish more perfectly to inform themselves in this branch of Science. Accommodations good. Every attention will be paid. For terms, apply at No 53, Middle-street, or at the Academy on the aforesaid Evening.

Jan. 10. J. BAILEY.

Ladies' fashionable Broadcloths, for Habits and Pelisses.

J. B. WINN, has just received at No. 9, *Cornhill*—1 bale superfine Broadcloths for Ladies' wear; Colours, Brown, Cinnamon, Olive, Olive-Brown, Bronze, Green, Bourbon-Green, Bottle-Green, and Imperial Blue. Prices from 4 1-2 to 11 dollars. 6t Jan. 10.

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* The *Missionary* Society in G. Britain is now usually denominated the *London* Missionary Society.

American State Papers.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, greeting :

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, was signed at London, on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following, to wit :

A CONVENTION

To Regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and His Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective Countries, Territories and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States ; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiaries the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws ; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, videlicit :

ARTICLE FIRST.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the Territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce ; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE SECOND.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce or manufature of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, to or from the said Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States ; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels ; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel ; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West-Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE THIRD.

His Britannic majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, vide-licet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited : Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores and naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British Territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British Territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July, *in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.*

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

NOW THEREFORE, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen, and considered, the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception, contained in a Declaration, made by the authority of His Britannic Majesty, on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which Declaration is hereunto annexed.

IN TESTIMONY Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, (L. S.) this twenty-second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MUNROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

THE undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs in the United States of America, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded at London on the 3d of July, of the present year, for regulating the Commerce and Navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, subsequent to the signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General *Napoleon Bonaparte*, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East-India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the island of St. Helena ; and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said *Napoleon Bonaparte.*

(Signed)
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

WILLIAM KIDDER,

Market-Square, Opposite Kidder's Lottery Office,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

which he offers for sale, on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.

Jan. 3.

Hard Ware.

JOHN W. ROGERS,

No. 18, Dock-Square.

HAS received his Fall Supply of Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Cutlery, Brass and Cast Iron Wares ; Anvils ; Vises ; Blistered and Cast Steel ; Lead ; Glass ; Cut and wrought Nails of all sizes ; English Shovels ; Brass Kettles ; Iron, brass, copper and cast steel Wire ; Brads & Tacks ; Powder & Shot ; Lines & Twine ; Cox's Currier's Knives ; Files ; Locks ; Latches ; Hinges ; Screws ; Saws ; Chissels ; Sad Irons ; Brushes ; Shovel & Tongs ; Frying Pans ; sheet iron Tea Kettles ; cast iron Boilers ; Stew and Sauce Pans ; Pins ; Needles ; iron & elastic Knitting Pins ; elastic Netting Needles ; a very good assortment of Spectacles for retailing.

Cash given for Hog's Bristles, Old Lead, *Pewter and Brass.* Jan. 3.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIAN READER ; by Rodolphus Dickinson, Esq. containing a new and various selection in Prose and Poetry, from the latest and most approved American and European authors ; with an Introduction on the Arts of Reading and Speaking, and many valuable Sententious Maxims. Price, $3,50 per dozen, 37 1-2 cents single. This Book is highly recommended by several respectable Teachers of Academies and other public seminaries.

Columbian Orthographer. price 22 cts.

Columbian Arithmetic. Price $3,50 per doz. 37 1-2 cents single. Jan 3.

PAINE & HOMES,

No. 11, Union-Street, Offer for Sale,

2 bales Pelisse Cloths, containing Blues, Browns, Olives, Scarlets, and Greys ;
2 bales Broadcloths ;
1 do. Flannels ;
1 do. Hunter's Cloths ;
1 do. Toilinett Vestings ;
1 do. Coatings ;
1 case Velveteens ;
1 do. Worsted Hosiery ;
2 do. Light undressed Prints ;
1 do. Flag Hdkfs.
1 do. Cotton Ferrets ;
50 lbs. black and blue silk Twist.

The above Goods will be sold, wholesale or retail, for Cash or approved credit, at reduced prices. 3w Jan. 3.

Cheap Books,

For Social or Private Libraries.

N. WILLIS, being engaged in the publication of the *Recorder*, offers the following Books for sale at ONE THIRD DISCOUNT from the retail prices, either in large or small quantities.

Harmony of the Gospels ; Collyer's Lectures ; Wardlaw on Unitarianism ; Cole on Sovereignty ; Smith on the Prophecies ; Stillman's Sermons ; Gospel Treasury, 4 vols. ; Porteus' Lectures ; Life of Jonathan Edwards ; Whitefield's Sermons ; Stoddard on Judgment ; Lathrop on Baptism ; Clark's Travels in Holy Land ; Life of Spencer ; Bennet on Revelation ; Life of Susannah Anthony ; Grove on the Lord's Supper ; Usher's Letters ; Osborn and Anthony's Letters ; Sacred Mirror ; Halliburton's Great Concern ; Baxter's Call ; Orton's Religious Exercises ; Orton to the Aged ; Twelve Witnesses ; Religious Life Important : Jerusalem Destroyed ; McEwen on the Types ; Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother ; Jenyn's Lectures ; Flavel on Keeping the Heart ; Spiritual Companion ; Mason on Self Knowledge ; Study of the Bible ; Principles of Morality ; Rise and Progress ; Russel's Seven Sermons ; Human Prudence ; Vincent on love to Christ ; Thompson's Seasons ; Edwards on Baptism ; Simeon's Discourses ; Hartley on Revelation ; Bunyan's Come and Welcome ; Lyman's Reader ; Buchanan's Apology ; Songs in the Night ; Biblical Catechism ; Evangelical Instructor ; Redemption, a poem ; Mrs. Rowe's Exercises ; Death of Abdallah ; Howe's Thoughts ; Mason's Remains ; History of Joseph ; Christian Morals ; Sabbath Lessons ; Force of Truth ; Practical Piety ; Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity ; Flavel's Navigation Spiritualized ; H. More's Cheap Repository Tracts, 3 vols. Baxter's Reformed Pastor ; Sellon's Abridgment of Scripture History ; Religious Tradesman ; Murray's English Reader ; Grovner's Mourner ; &c. &c.

Religious Tracts.

The following Tracts may be had as above, at the same prices as those published by the New England Tract Society.

Free Communion of all Christians at the Lord's Table, illustrated and defended by Elder Simeon Snow, 32 pages.

Life of Rev John Newton, author of Omicron, Cardiphonia, &c. 24 pages.

Intemperance, its gradual and insidious progress, with Life of Robert R. Brett. 24 pages.

The Remembrancer, extracted chiefly from the writings of eminent divines. 24 pages.

The Duty of using means for the Reformation of Immoral Persons. 24 pages.

The Dairyman's Daughter. 24 pages.

Sixteen Short Sermons. 24 pages.

Account of the Conversion of John Langhorne, who was executed for forgery. 12 p.

Practical Religion recommended and Exemplified in the character of Mrs. Abigail Pickard,

The Warning Voice. 12 p.

Two Dialogues between a Corporal and a Private Soldier, on Intemperance. 12 p.

Mrs. Ramsay's Abridgment of Flavel on Keeping the Heart. 8 pages.

Anecdotes and Hints. 8 pages.

Sabbath Occupations. 4 pages.

Dr. Watts' Advice to a Young Man on his entrance into the World. 4 pages.

Dialogue between a Traveller and Yourself, on being born again. 4 pages.

Farewell Address of Major Sewall Lancaster, which at his request was read at his funeral, 8 p.

Juvenile Monitor, or Vice and Piety contrasted, 20 pages.

Conversion of a Mahometan. 12 pages.

Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning, 72 p.

Life of Col. Gardiner. 24 pages.

History of New-England.

FOR sale by N. WILLIS, and S. T. ARMSTRONG, *The History of New-England*, by the Rev. *J. Morse*, D. D. and Rev. *E. Parish*, D. D. Price $1,12. But few of the present edition remain on hand. The sole Proprietor of this work, who has purchased the Copy-right, has devoted the nett profits of all *future* editions of it to the purpose of assisting in educating indigent young men of piety and talents for the work of the Ministry. A Board of Trustees will be appointed to superintend the publication of future editions of this work, as they may be called for, and to expend their proceeds for the above purpose.

Jan. 3, 1816.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

AT THEIR

Bible Warehouse, and Theological and Miscellaneous Bookstore, 53, Cornhill,

KEEP for sale, the greatest assortment of Pulpit, Family, Pocket and School Bibles to be found in New-England, at all the various sizes and bindings—with an extensive stock of Theological Works, and *Books* in the various branches of Literature. Libraries supplied at the usual discounts. They have recently published the following

Valuable School Books.

Adams's Geography, a new and valuable work for schools, on an original and much improved plan. In three parts. Part I. consists of a Geographical Orthography, divided and accented. Part II. consists of a Grammar of Geography, containing the principles of Geography, to be committed to memory. Part III. is a description of the earth, &c. to be read in classes. Accompanied with a valuable Atlas. $1 ; with Atlas $1,50. The following extract of a letter from an Instructor in Philadelphia, to the author, exhibits the estimation in which the work is held : "I have introduced your Geography into my school with the most unexampled success. **** I am confident with *one half* the labor, I have realized more than *four times* the improvement I ever did with any other system."

***Richardson's American Reader.* A selection** of Lessons for Reading and Speaking ; wholly from American authors. 37 cts. single, $3,50 per dozen.

Murray's Introduction to the English Reader—English Reader—and Sequel to the Reader.

***Temple's Practical Arithmetic,* and** *Child's Assistant in the Art of Reading.*

***The Child's First Book,* being an easy** introduction to Spelling and Reading ; well adapted to the young learner.

***The Writer's Assistant,* containing Co**pies in Water Lines ; for the improvement of Youth in Penmanship. By *Joseph Seavy.* Instructors who have used these writing books, have pronounced it the best system which has ever been adopted. *Price 17 cts. $1,62 a doz.*

☞ **School-Masters supplied with all** the *School-Books* in general use. Jan. 3.

THE PANOPLIST.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston, continues the publication of the Panoplist, a religious monthly Magazine, which has been regularly published from 1805 to the present time. The twelfth volume will commence with the year 1816. Six volumes have been issued under the superintendance of the present Editor.

The late excellent and learned Dr. *Buchanan* expressed his opinion of the work, in the following words : "Many thanks for the Panoplist, an interesting and well conducted work. I admire much the good temper and enlightened spirit which are so visible in the religious community of America. It is the best pledge of the future happiness of your state. Desperate men will sometimes produce desperate measures ; but if ever our ships should fight, the Panoplist and I shall yet be at peace."

These sentences were contained in a letter from Dr. *Buchanan* to the publisher of the Panoplist, dated Boro'bridge, Yorkshire, May 30, 1812, and written, not only without solicitation, but without even the most distant expectation that the writer would feel so much interest, in a Magazine, printed on this side the Atlantic.

The price is $2,40 a year, that is twenty cents a number.

New Subscribers are invited to send their names to the publisher. Jan. 3.

BOOKS,

Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,
No. 8, State-Street.

THE Christian Minister's Affectionate Advice to a New Married Couple, by Rev. James Bean, M. A.

Domestic Happiness !
Thou art the nurse of virtue.—COWPER.

From the fifth London Edition. Price, neatly bound with Morocco backs, 50 cts. ☞ This little work is highly recommended, particularly in the Christian Observer.

The Beauties of Holiness in the Common Prayer, by T. Bisse, D. D. to which is added, A Discourse on the Holy Communion, and Guide to the Altar. Price 50 cts.

Smith on the Divinity of Christ, and on the Trinity in Unity of the Godhead, proved by arguments drawn from Scripture, and the writings of the Ancient Fathers. Price $1.

The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity.

A Pastoral Letter from the Right Rev. A. V. GRISWOLD, D. D. Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, will shortly be published by R. P. & C. Williams.

Tracts, published by the Prayer-Book and Tract Association.

No. 1.—On Family Worship ; by James Bean, M. D. Price 10 cts. single ; 80 per doz. $ 5 per hundred, and to members 5 cents each.

No. 2.—The Faith and Practice of a Churchman ; by the Rev. Wm. Stanley.—25 cts. single, $2 per doz. $12,50 per hundred, and to members 12 1-2 cents single.

***Also*—Serious Advice to Persons who** have been Sick. With a Thanksgiving for Recovery. By the Right Rev. Edmund Gibson, D.D. late Lord Bishop of London. From the fifty-first London edition. Price 6 cts. single, $3 a hund.

The "Serious Advice" contained in this little book, I think well calculated to do good, and earnestly recommend it to all Christians, and especially to "persons who have been sick."

ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D.
Jan. 3. *Bishop of the Eastern Diocese.*

The Geographical Works of Rev. Dr. MORSE.

PUBLISHED and for sale by THOMAS & ANDREWS, Newbury-street, Boston,

1. The American Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. edit. 1812 ; fine copies $8 ; common $7,50—with an Atlas, containing 63 Quarto Maps, at $7,50.

2. Abridgment of the above work, for Academies, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. edit. 1813 ; fine copies $4, common $3,62.

3. School Abridgment, 12mo. $1 ; 17th edit. 1814—improved by the addition of a set of questions, embracing the principal subjects in Geography which should claim the attention of the pupil—designed to aid Instructors and Scholars, in fulfilling their respective duties.

4. Elements of Geography, 18mo. 31 *cts.* designed for the younger classes in schools, and to lay a good foundation for future improvements in this science.

5. A Gazetteer of the World, in 2 vols. 8vo. $7. American Gazetteer, separate, $3.50.

☞ Booksellers and others may be supplied with the above Works, by wholesale on advantageous terms. Jan. 3.

Notice to Teachers of Youth.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS have rece
republished the *Columbian Orthogr*
or *First Book for Children.* In which the w
are methodically arranged, rationally divid
to syllables, and accurately accented acco
to the best authorities. For the use of Sc
By *James Pike.*

——————in vain,
Without fair culture's kind parental aid,
Without enlivening suns and genial show
And shelter from the blast ; in vain we h
The tender plant can rear its blooming h
Or yield the harvest promised in the spri
Aken

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The importance of early impressing the m
of children with the rudiments of orthog
it is presumed none will deny ; for the usef
of speaking, reading and writing with rea
and propriety, depends much on the habit of
ling and pronouncing words with accuracy.

To give a death wound, therefore, to the
ful,* incorrect practice of directing child
read lessons before they are able to *spell a*
cent common words of three syllables, we
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